

the War Office is practically ended. The new armies he raised are trained and in the field. The work of collecting still further armies can safely be entrusted to other hands. Lord Derby has done splendid work in this respect and it may be that Lord Kitchener feels that now the soldier's task is more pressing than that of the administrator.

Connect Joffre's Visit with Change

Comment in the other morning newspapers indicated a belief in some quarters that the sudden development regarding Earl Kitchener related to the visit of General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, to London recently. In this connection, "The Weekly Nation" made an interesting revelation.

"General Joffre's visit," it said, "has been one of the personal sensations of the war. Our politicians expected to find a strategist; they saw, rather, the greater and greater. It would not be right to say they were carried off their feet, but the air has been magnetic, and resulting decisions have been rapid."

"The Daily Chronicle" pointed out the various possibilities of the situation. First, the probability of a marked addition to the importance of the General Staff in London, the tendency of which would be to separate clearly the administrative responsibilities of the War Minister from the strategic responsibilities of the Chief of Staff, and make the War Minister's role different from that which Earl Kitchener hitherto had filled; secondly, the possibility of some kind of joint staff being constituted by the Allies at Paris for the purpose of pooling military counsels; and, thirdly, the possibility that some higher Eastern command might be constituted to co-ordinate the action of the armies there.

Pay Tribute to Kitchener.

Nearly all the morning papers paid high tribute to Earl Kitchener. Even the "Mail," which formerly had attacked the War Minister, said "he is entitled to claim all the credit of the considerable achievements accomplished under his unfettered direction. For the conception of new armies running into the millions, Lord Kitchener deserves the greatest credit."

CENSOR SEIZES "LONDON GLOBE"

Action Follows Second Printing of Report That Kitchener Had Resigned.

London, Nov. 6.—The printing plant of "The London Globe," together with copies of the issues of yesterday and today, were seized by the police this afternoon.

"This afternoon Chief Inspector Fowler, with other police officers, acting under the authority of Sir Francis Lloyd, K. C. B., a competent military authority, entered the premises of "The Globe" newspaper and seized all copies of the newspaper for yesterday and today, together with the printing plant and type," says the official statement. "The Globe" had been virtually during the authorities to take official notice of its disregard of some of the wishes of the Official Press Bureau, and of its unrestrained denunciation of some of the members of Cabinet. An attack yesterday on certain ministers in connection with the administration of the War Office, and the positive statement to-day that Secretary Kitchener had resigned, notwithstanding official denials, seem to have decided the authorities to suppress the paper.

"The Globe" is controlled by Cecil Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe. It is the oldest afternoon newspaper of London.

A despatch from London to-day said "The Globe" had again asserted War Secretary Kitchener had resigned, because of "maneuvers and machinations." Official denial was made yesterday and again to-day.

Mr. Harmsworth's brother, Lord Northcliffe, has been one of the severest critics of the War Office, through his newspapers, the "Times" and the "Mail."

"TEMPS" LAUDS WILSON PLEA

Will Show Neutral States Need of Defense, It Says.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Commenting on the speech of President Wilson in New York on Thursday on military preparedness, "Le Temps" says:

"The appeal of President Wilson to his compatriots which think only of the end of the war without troubling themselves of the consequences of an unstable peace."

"Will the language of President Wilson make clear to these countries which prefer tranquility to common action against the powers by which their independence and liberty would be threatened what they must expect from Germany, were she even only half victorious? Who will spare them, even less than America, which is protected by its distance?"

KING GAINING STEADILY

Progress So Satisfactory No More Bulletins Will Be Issued.

London, Nov. 6.—Continued improvement in the condition of King George, who was injured last week by a fall from his horse in France, was reported to-day in the following official bulletin: "The King had a better night. He was able to be moved to a couch for a few hours. He is progressing satisfactorily, but it will be some time before he is well enough to leave his room. No further bulletins will be issued."

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KING LETS GREEK MINISTRY QUIT; FEARED REVOLT

Nation Now Wonders Whether Parliament Will Be Dissolved.

VENIZELOS FORCED CROWN TO YIELD

War Feeling Heightens and Constantine's Throne May Hang on Attitude to Chamber.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Nov. 6.—The resignation of the Zaimis Cabinet finally has been accepted by King Constantine, word was received here last night. The Reuters correspondent at Athens says that the King has charged M. Skouloudis with the formation of a Cabinet. The ex-ministers are to retain office, M. Skouloudis taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

While earlier dispatches from Athens indicated that the King had prevailed upon M. Zaimis to continue in his post as Premier until a new general election could be held, it now appears that the King's prudence met the better of his valor.

Whether this yielding to the war party will also extend to King Constantine's determination to dissolve Parliament is now the question, and opinion here is that again royal caution will prove stronger than the bonds of even a Kaiser brother-in-law.

For Venizelos has practically severed notice on the Crown that any dissolution of the Chamber and playing of Greece into the hands of the Central Powers will be the signal for a revolt that will imperil the dynasty. Although Constantine, through his leadership in the second Balkan war, is a strong hold on the army, it is not believed that he would contemplate risking his throne when doing so would serve no object except the Kaiser's. The sympathy of Greece toward the Allies and the hereditary hatred of the Bulgars and the Turks too strong, and the King is far too shrewd to imagine that he can oppose it.

Sought Compromise Cabinet.

What King Constantine desired was to retain Premier Zaimis and to reconstruct the Cabinet with the war party represented, preferably by Venizelos himself, if he would serve. That the ex-Premier would do so or that any of the prominent leaders of his party would accept was very doubtful, and it is their uncompromising refusal, it is believed, that finally forced the King to bow to the will of the Chamber.

War sentiment is growing stronger daily in Athens as a result of the challenging speech of Venizelos in the Chamber on Friday. Many persons who had accepted the King's course of neutrality have been won over to the Liberal side by the injection of the question of the constitutionality of the Crown's procedure into the fight.

Thus, in addition to the war and neutrality questions, there is a lively constitutional quarrel brewing which the Venizelos party is doing all it can to fan. All the old distrust of the monarchy, which grew out of the disorders of 1910, is reviving with a corresponding growth of republican sentiment.

Republican Sentiment Growing.

Naturally, the son of a king once on the point of abdication has lost none of the significance of such warnings, and as strong as his Teutonic predilections are, he held on to the army, to an open break with Venizelos, the maker of modern Greece.

Events in Athens are being followed closely in Bucharest, but so far there is no indication of any change of policy by the Rumanian Cabinet. The rapid advance of the Teutons through Serbia and the fall of Kraguevatz and Nish have not been without their effect on a people, essentially opportunistic, and there has been a corresponding lull in pro-Allied demonstrations.

The determination of the Rumanian government to disarm and intern the Russian vessels on the Danube, loaded with arms and ammunition, and the Serbs, is believed to be in line with this policy.

Two Russian torpedo boats and an armed steamship, which were in Rumanian waters at Tron-Severin, are affected by the orders. Germany, several days ago, made a demand that the vessels be interned, but a dispatch from Rome said it had been refused on the ground that navigation of the Danube was free and that Rumania's neutrality had not been violated.

This step by Rumania may have an important effect on the plans of the Entente Powers in Serbia, for it was understood that a Russian expeditionary force was to be sent to aid the Serbs by way of the Danube. That such a force was already on the way has been even rumored. If the Danube is closed, however, it will be necessary to make a landing at some Bulgarian Black Sea port, which will involve greater delay, and much greater cost.

DRAFT FEAR STIRS EVADERS

Young Englishmen Seek Passports for Emigration.

London, Nov. 6.—Daily increasing crowds of youths of military age seek permits which they hope will enable them to escape conscription. In the last three days more than three hundred applicants of military age have been put back until the authorities decide how to deal with the situation.

"The Saturday Review," referring to the crowds of Irish emigrants, demands a strict inquiry as to where the money comes from to pay their fares and also the additional \$50 which they must have on hand.

AMERICANS OF FOREIGN LEGION AWAITING BUGLE'S CHARGE!



The negro pugilist, Bob Scanlon, is one of the tense figures peering through loopholes toward the Germans. In the French offensive in the Champagne many of the Americans of the Foreign Legion were named in the casualty lists.

NISH FALL OPENS WAY TO TURKEY

Continued from page 1

ly resisting the Austrian hammering both in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and report the inflicting of enormous losses on the Hapsburg troops. Vienna, however, claims that Blinobordo mountain, east of Trebinje, has been captured, and the main Montenegrin position penetrated.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement issued to-night in Berlin is as follows: In the valley of the Western Morava, fighting goes on. To the south-east of Cacak the town of Kraljevo has been taken. The enemy is being pursued to the east of Kraljevo, and Enthal has been reached.

The Zupanyevac sector has been crossed. In the valley of the Morava has been taken. The town of Kraljevo has been taken. The enemy is being pursued to the east of Kraljevo, and Enthal has been reached.

By means of a clever stroke our troops took possession of Varvarin during the night. More than 3,000 Serbians were taken prisoners.

At Kraljevo a connection between the fighting German and Bulgarian main forces has been established. The army of General Boyadjeff (Bulgarian) has defeated its opponents near Lukovo and near Sokobanya. More than 500 prisoners were taken and six cannon were captured.

After battles, which lasted three days, the fortified capital of Nish was captured yesterday afternoon notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Serbians. During battles in the headlands 350 prisoners and two cannon fell into the hands of the Bulgarians.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

From Vienna the following report was received: Southeastern war theatre—Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the Montenegrin border, stormed on Thursday Blinobordo Mountain, east of Trebinje, thus breaking through the Montenegrin main position. Yesterday the enemy was thrown back near the Klobuk Ruins.

The Austro-Hungarian General von Koevess's army gained the delta of Klisura south of Arilje. Another column drove the enemy across the Jelica and southeast of Cacak. German troops occupied Kraljevo. Further southward German and Austro-Hungarian detachments crossed the Western Morava.

General von Gallwitz's army is approaching Ravnica, north of Krasovac, in Bulgarian lands. They also took Ravnica and the heights west of Lukovo.

BERNHARDT'S WAR ACT THRILLS PARIS

"Divine Sarah's" Return to Stage "for France" Greeted with Shouts and Tears.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Nov. 6.—Sarah Bernhardt made her second debut this afternoon in her own theatre, in the Place du Chatelier. She appeared before a house crowded with people who came to see how she would manage at her age to overcome the disability of a wooden leg. They left filled with enthusiasm and wonder at her physical vigor, strength of voice, courage and stagecraft.

Mme. Bernhardt managed a performance in which there was entire absence of action, and yet she succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm and holding the attention so that her wooden leg was forgotten.

"War and Patriotism" was the name of the performance. The stage decoration was a huge cloud effect, with the lights managed with such consummate skill that Bernhardt, while apparently in the centre of the spotlight, in reality received the utmost protection. The programme of the afternoon consisted of three one-act patriotic plays, of which the best, from the point of view of the drama, was the second, in which Mme. Jeanne Granier achieved a splendid success.

Bernhardt appeared in the last play, "Les Cathedrales." Five of the best known actresses in France and Mme. Bernhardt represented the apices of six cathedrals, including Strasbourg, which was cast as Strasbourg. The spirits of the cathedrals taking at night when the shade of a dead soldier was passing from earth to heaven demanded to know where Strasbourg was, and then the spotlight was thrown on Mme. Bernhardt who delivered a great patriotic oration, rousing to shouts and tears the huge audience, including leaders of society and the political world, literateurs, and all the best known people whom the war left in Paris. The play was written in verse by Eugene Morand, with music by Gabriel Pierné.

The spirit may be judged when Mme. Bernhardt demanded German soldiers to see in the bloody mud of the roads the colors of their Kaiser's coat, and said: "Weep, weep, Prussians! Your eagle bleeds. Weep, Prussians, your eagle has fallen in the Rhine!" She ended by calling on the dead to rise for their country in the hour of danger, and the last words were Bernhardt standing with outstretched arms: "Aux armes, aux armes!" At the final curtain she was forced to respond to a dozen calls while the audience wept, shouted and threw flowers on the stage.

FRENCH SWEEP FOE AFTER 3-HOUR WAIT

Watches Set by Courier, Men Spring Out on Exact Second and Take "Impregnable" German Positions Near Vouziers.

By MME. JEAN ALCIPE PICARD.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Under the title "On the Front: A Corner of the Battle," "Le Temps" publishes a letter which is characteristic of the spirit of our soldiers.

"It is 6 o'clock in the morning," says the letter. "The bell of the telephone is ringing. 'Are you the officer on duty?' This is the army corps. Two important communications. First of all, take the right time. You have your watch? When I say 'Toi' it will be exactly five minutes after 6."

Toi! Now, the time you have just taken you are going to transmit to every corps of the division. And here is the time for action this morning: A quarter after 9. Please repeat."

"I repeat, and immediately I transmit the information to the cavalry camp in the woods behind us. I carry it myself. The commandant is there with his officers. They are all ready, dashing, happy, their hearts filled with hope. They give me an affectionate welcome. I look at my watch."

"My commandant, will you take the correct time? When I say 'Toi' it will be twenty-five minutes after six."

The commandant takes his watch and tells his officers, "Gentlemen, set your watches with me."

"Toi! It is 6:25. Now, my commandant, I have to tell you when the entertainment will begin. It will be at fifteen minutes past nine."

"I climb back again into the motor that takes me to the General Staff, while the rain, the detestable rain, begins. I am prey to these simple gestures I have made, these words I have repeated with the exactness of a phonograph."

"They may begin the great battle which shall be a decisive step toward the liberation of the country—a battle prepared for by three days' storm of fire, the crashing of which has deafened us."

"What hours—these three of waiting during which the bombardment intensified its rage!"

"A quarter after 9. In one spring the soldiers and officers of the front line, in a straight line and under perfect discipline, they reach the first line, which the Germans boasted they had so well fortified that 'an old woman might have defended it.'"

"Unforgettable! Our troops showed them what was the worth of intrenchments."

"Successively five human waves, and the work was ours."

"On our right, on our left, Victory has charged beside us. Everywhere our soldiers have stormed the first line and found suppliant men and silent cannon and munitions."

"We wait. The second line has been taken, the German front has been torn."

British Ship Sunk: Twelve Land.

London, Nov. 6.—The British steamship, Woodfield, 3,350 tons, has been sunk. A boat containing two officers and ten men has reached land. The other members of the crew are believed to be safe.

Children of all ages are most welcome, the older ones finding many interesting novelties in our largely extended Sporting Goods and Book Departments.

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Misses' Velveteen Suits, several very attractive models in Black, Brown, Green and Navy; fur and braid trimmed, richly lined and interlined. Special 29.75

Misses' Utility Coats of Mixtures and Zibelines, belted, braid bound and fur trimmed models, for street, motor or general wear. Special 15.00

Misses' Fur Collar Coats, attractive models of Corduroy, Mixtures and Gabardine; collars of fur, some silk lined throughout. Special 19.75

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